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Dan Smoot Report

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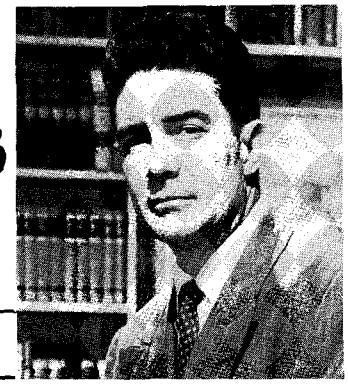

DAN SMOOT

FOREIGN AID IS KILLING AMERICA

In the summer of 1963, four European nations (Germany, Italy, France, and Switzerland), demanded payment in gold from the United States Treasury for 654 million American dollars held by banking institutions in those nations. Fearing that that much gold taken out of our shrunken gold reserve would create an economic crisis in the United States, the Kennedy administration asked the European nations to accept short-term notes which will be payable in gold — most of them *after* the elections of 1964.[1] Concerning this deal, United States Representative Jack Westland (Republican, Washington) said:

"This is the first time in living memory that we've had to borrow money from foreign governments. The American people are certainly unaware of this gimmick, which merely postpones the day when our fiscal chickens come home to roost."[1]

Representative Westland asked a high official of the Federal Reserve Board how long we can postpone the day of reckoning by giving our IOU's to foreigners who have claims on our gold reserve. The official said:

"We are getting close to the end of the line right now."

Early in November, 1963, representatives of the ten most powerful industrial nations will meet at Paris to discuss international finance. The subject of primary importance will be the continuing deficits in United States balance of payments.[2] U. S. deficits threaten to wreck the economy of the world.

America a *deficit* nation, which has to borrow from others, on a day-to-day basis, to postpone collapse? How did this happen? It was planned at the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference, held in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, from July 1 to July 22, 1944. Harry Dexter White was head of the American delegation to the Bretton Woods Conference. In 1944, the United States held 60% of the world's known gold reserve, and was the dominant economic and financial power. Hence, Harry Dexter White, officially designated as principal spokesman for the

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United States, controlled the Bretton Woods Conference. White, a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, was an undercover Soviet espionage agent. Officially, he was Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury; but he actually ran the Treasury Department. Henry Morgenthau, Roosevelt's Secretary of the Treasury, was a mere figurehead who endorsed the plans which White created, and gave White full authority to implement them.[3]

Harry Dexter White's Bretton Woods Conference of 1944 set the basic policies which our government has followed since the end of World War II. Those policies were intended to accomplish four major objectives:

(1) Strip the United States of the great gold reserve (which had made our dollar the dominant currency on earth) by giving the gold away to other nations;

(2) Build up the industrial capacity of other nations, at our expense, to eliminate American productive superiority;

(3) Take world markets (and much of the American domestic market) away from American producers until capitalistic America would no longer dominate world trade;

(4) Entwine American affairs — economic, political, cultural, social, educational, and even religious — with those of other nations, until the United States could no longer have an *independent* policy, either domestic or foreign, but would become an *interdependent* link in a world-wide socialist chain.

Any who doubt that this four-point plan was deliberately initiated at the Bretton Woods Conference should study the speech which President Kennedy made in September, 1963, to an International Monetary Fund gathering at Washington. The International Monetary Fund was planned by Harry Dexter White at the 1944 Bretton Woods Conference, and White became the Fund's first director. Speaking to finance ministers and banking representatives of 102 nations now involved in the IMF, President Kennedy, on September 30, 1963, said:

"Twenty years ago, when the architects of these institutions [the international monetary organizations] met to design an international banking structure, the economic life of the world was polarized in overwhelming, and even alarming measure on the United States. So were the world's monetary reserves. The United States had the only open capital in the world apart from that of Switzerland. Sixty per cent of the gold reserves of the world were here in the United States . . . . There was a need for redistribution of the financial resources of the world . . . .

"This has come about. It did not come about by chance but by conscious and deliberate and responsible planning. Under the Marshall Plan and its successors, liberal assistance was given to the more advanced nations to help restore their industrial plant, and development loans were given to less developed countries . . . .

"We are now entering upon a new era of economic and financial interdependence . . . .

"I think the last 20 years have provided impressive proof of benefits of international financial cooperation. We are linked so closely together; our economies are tied so intimately . . . .

"The men who gathered at Bretton Woods 20 years ago were criticized by both those who said that no institutions were needed and those who said nothing useful could be done. Their effort and the success which crowned it are a warning both against pessimism and excessive self-satisfaction."[4]

The postwar policies designed by communist Harry Dexter White have given our resources away until we are now at the mercy of nations we have been subsidizing. Foreigners who hold the wealth that we have given them can now force us into national bankruptcy by merely demanding gold for their excess American dollars. Any who doubt this, should study figures released by United States Representative Otto E. Passman (Democrat, Louisiana) on April 5, 1963. The Passman figures give an official picture of what happened in one ten-year period: January 1, 1953, through December 31, 1962.

On January 1, 1953, U. S. gold holdings totaled $23,252,000,000.00. All foreign claims (in the free world) against our gold totaled $10,546,-100,000.00. In other words, on January 1, 1953, we could have paid off all foreign claims against

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our gold holdings, and still would have had $12,705,900,000.00 in our gold reserve to back our own currency.

Ten years later — December 31, 1962 — U. S. gold holdings had shrunk to $16,057,000,000.00. All foreign claims (in the free world) against our gold had grown to $24,984,000,000.00. In other words, on December 31, 1962, if all foreigners in the free world who held American dollars or negotiable American securities had presented their holdings to the United States Treasury, demanding gold in exchange, we would have lacked $8,927,000,000.00 having enough to meet foreign claims, and there would have been not one ounce of gold left to back our own currency.

If that had happened at the beginning of 1963, the resulting panic in the United States would have been horrible. It lay wholly within the power of foreign bankers to puncture the great bubble of American prosperity and reduce this nation, overnight, to an impoverished land of closed factories, unemployment, and a worthless currency.

That power is still in the hands of foreigners, and the situation is worse now than it was at the first of the year. On October 12, 1963, *The New York Times* reported that the U. S. gold reserve had shrunk to $15,582,000,000.00. Foreign claims against it had grown to $27,300,000,000.00[5] — a deficit of 11 billion, 718 million dollars on October 12, 1963, as compared with a reported deficit of 8 billion, 927 million on January 1, 1963.

On January 1, 1953, the gold holdings of all other free world countries (exclusive of the U. S.) totaled $13,028,000,000.00. Ten years later — December 31, 1962 — their gold holdings had grown to $24,658,000,000.00.[6] In the ten-year period when our gold holdings had dwindled to the point where we were, technically, already a bankrupt nation, the gold holdings of other free world nations had almost doubled.

This shifting of gold holdings reflects the international balance-of-payments situation.

Gold and International Payments

To understand *balance of payments,* and its effect on our currency, we need to understand the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 (January 30, 1934), which took us off the gold standard (*domestically*), abolishing our standard gold dollar, prohibiting further coinage of gold, and making it illegal for Americans to use gold as currency.

Before 1934, the American dollar was *redeemable.* Anyone who held a paper dollar could demand, and get, payment in gold (25.8 grains of gold, before Roosevelt devalued the dollar). The Gold Reserve Act made a drastic change.

Look at any piece of American paper money bigger than a dollar bill. It says:

"The United States of America will pay to the bearer on demand five dollars" (or ten, or twenty, or whatever the denomination).

And in small print it says:

"This note is legal tender for all debts, public and private, and is redeemable in lawful money at the United States Treasury, or at any Federal Reserve Bank."

What is *lawful money?* It is whatever the government says it is. Thus your paper money is redeemable in paper money — which means that it is an irredeemable currency — *if* you are a citizen of the United States. If you are not a citizen, government cannot force you to take its note as legal tender.

In other words, the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 did not take us off the gold standard *internationally.* If the American government had told the world in 1934 that it would no longer redeem its own currency in gold, then foreigners — who could not be forced to accept American paper money — would not have accepted it. The American dollar would have become a soft and virtually worthless currency on the world market. Our international trade would have stopped — except on a cumbersome barter basis — and wild inflation would have ruined our economy almost overnight.

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So, the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 provided that foreign governments, institutions, and central banking systems can redeem their American dollars in gold, at a price fixed by the United States Treasury ($35.00 an ounce). This means that every American dollar spent abroad and every American dollar spent in America to purchase foreign-made goods create claims against our gold reserve. The total of all such claims is, of course, reduced by the amount of foreign money spent in the United States, or spent in foreign lands to buy American-made goods.

The difference between what we as a nation spend and give away abroad, and what we sell abroad, is called the balance of payments. When we send more money into foreign lands than foreigners send us, we run a balance-of-payments deficit. Foreigners thus accumulate more American dollars than they want to keep. They present their excess dollars to our Treasury and demand gold in exchange.

Since Harry Dexter White's Bretton Woods Conference of 1944 (when the United States held 60% of all gold in the world), foreigners have acquired so much of our gold, and so many of our dollars that they can exchange for our gold, that we literally have no gold at all that we can call our own. Indeed, on October 12, 1963, we owed foreigners $11,718,000,000.00 *more* than the total of all gold we held.

The Giveaway

The official public debt of the United States represents money *already spent,* in excess of revenue. It does not include contingent liabilities (literally trillions of dollars which the government has committed itself to spend in future years). On December 31, 1962, the official public debt of the United States was $303,470,080,489.00 — which was 24 billion dollars *more than the total indebtedness of all other nations on earth.*[6]

Yet, President Kennedy demands another four-and-a-half billion dollar foreign aid bill. Why? Foreign aid has been *the* means of implementing the 1944 Bretton Woods scheme to give away our wealth until America is reduced to the status of a weak and dependent unit in an interdependent one-world socialist system.

From July 1, 1946, to June 30, 1963, the United States gave away abroad $148,456,333,000.00.[7] The following tabulation, showing where the money went, does not include great sums of money and goods, in private giving, which have flowed from America to foreign lands. It does not include billions in aid which American industries have provided by building plants and making other investments abroad. A heavy percentage of the private American investments abroad has been artificially stimulated by our government through guarantees against loss, underwritten by tax money, for the specific purpose of aiding the foreign nations. The following tabulation does not include billions of dollars' worth of agricultural goods which we have sold to foreign nations at subsidized prices, with American citizens paying the subsidies. The tabulation does not include all agricultural surpluses which we have "sold" to communist nations like Poland and Yugoslavia and to neutralist nations like India, for local currencies. In such "sales," we accept payment in the currency of the nation which receives our goods. We can use a small amount of such local currency to pay operating expenses of missions and embassies, and to offset dollar accumulations, in those countries. Most of the local currency, however, is worthless to us and is spent on aid projects in the countries involved.

U. S. AID TO WESTERN BLOC NATIONS (1946-1962)

Austria	**$ 1,618,300,000**
Belgium-Luxembourg	**2,166,700,000**
China (Nationalist)	**4,789,600,000**
Denmark	**887,400,000**
France	**11,397,300,000**
French Territories	**6,000,000**
Germany	**7,576,900,000**
Germany — Berlin	**143,900,000**
Greece	**3,943,200,000**
Iceland	**78,800,000**
Ireland	**146,200,000**
Israel	**1,211,400,000**
Italy	**7,466,800,000**
Japan	**6,146,800,000**
Netherlands	**2,687,400,000**

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Norway	1,159,700,000
Portugal	436,800,000
Portuguese Overseas Provinces	25,300,000
Spain	2,195,600,000
Sweden	110,000,000
Turkey	3,741,400,000
United Kingdom	12,528,300,000
United Kingdom Territories	1,110,000
Europe, General	2,641,500,000
TOTAL	$73,106,410,000

U. S. AID TO COMMUNIST BLOC NATIONS (1946-1962)

Cuba	$ 90,500,000
Ghana	28,700,000
Poland	967,900,000
U.S.S.R.	500,000,000
Yugoslavia	3,290,300,000
TOTAL	$4,877,400,000

U. S. AID TO LATIN AMERICAN NATIONS (1946-1962)

Argentina	$1,027,300,000
Bolivia	286,400,000
Brazil	3,193,400,000
British Guiana	2,600,000
British Honduras	2,600,000
Chile	904,700,000
Colombia	576,100,000
Costa Rica	136,700,000
Dominican Republic	9,400,000
Ecuador	139,000,000
El Salvador	23,400,000
Guatemala	207,900,000
Haiti	127,700,000
Honduras	54,300,000
Jamaica	11,200,000
Mexico	1,246,500,000
Nicaragua	98,400,000
Panama	121,100,000
Paraguay	68,600,000
Peru	630,600,000
Surinam (Dutch Guiana)	3,400,000
Uruguay	120,400,000
Venezuela	333,600,000
West Indies Federation	12,600,000
Latin America, General	240,500,000
TOTAL	$9,578,400,000

U. S. AID TO AFRO-ASIAN BLOC NATIONS (1946-1962)

Afghanistan	$ 275,600,000
Burma	138,900,000
Cambodia	298,000,000
Cameroon	2,400,000
Ceylon	124,100,000
Chad	100,000
Congo (Brazzaville)	100,000
Congo (Leopoldville)	24,100,000
Cyprus	19,000,000
Dahomey	4,200,000
Ethiopia	228,400,000
French Indochina	1,535,200,000
Gabon	100,000
Guinea	5,700,000
India	5,208,300,000
Indonesia	976,100,000
Iraq	69,900,000
Iran	1,340,700,000
Ivory Coast	2,100,000
Jordan	349,500,000
Kenya	9,500,000
Korea	6,143,000,000
Laos	372,700,000
Lebanon	110,500,000
Liberia	199,200,000
Libya	243,600,000
Malagasy	500,000
Malaya	24,400,000
Mali	3,100,000
Mauretania	1,700,000
Morocco	395,500,000
Nepal	64,800,000
Niger	2,000,000
Nigeria	19,800,000
Pakistan	1,982,100,000
Philippines	2,683,700,000
Rhodesia-Nyasaland	55,700,000
Saudi Arabia	65,800,000
Senegal	3,600,000
Sierra Leone	1,300,000
Somalia	13,400,000
Sudan	51,200,000
Syria	100,000,000
Tanganyika	6,300,000
Thailand	676,800,000
Togo	2,700,000
Tunisia	372,000,000
Uganda	1,200,000
United Arab Republic	684,300,000
Upper Volta	2,000,000
Vietnam	2,214,200,000
Yemen	25,900,000
Africa, General	22,300,000
Asia, Far East	427,800,000
Asia, South	773,500,000
TOTAL	$28,358,600,000

U. S. CONTRIBUTIONS TO WORLD ORGANIZATIONS (1946-1962)

CENTO (Central Treaty Organization)	$ 25,000,000
Export-Import Bank	7,000,000,000
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	635,000,000
International Monetary Fund	4,125,000,000
International Finance Corporation	35,168,000
International Development Fund	320,300,000
Inter-American Development Bank	450,000,000
Inter-American Social Progress Fund	394,000,000
United Nations; UN specialized agencies, special programs and funds	1,717,093,000
UNRRA (United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration)	3,400,000,000
TOTAL	$18,101,561,000

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FOREIGN AID APPROPRIATED BUT UNSPENT AS OF June 30, 1962	$ 8,000,000,000
FOREIGN AID APPROPRIATED FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1963 (BREAKDOWNS NOT YET AVAILABLE)	$ 6,433,962,000
GRAND TOTAL U.S. AID TO ALL NATIONS AND WORLD ORGANIZATIONS, July 1, 1946 Through June 30, 1963	$148,456,333,000[7]

What Our Aid Has Done

The 148.5 billion dollars which our government has taken from taxpayers and given away abroad since 1946 is 46.7 billion dollars *more* than the total assessed valuation of *all* property (including land) in the 50 largest cities of the United States.[8]

Foreign aid since 1946 has cost *individual* taxpayers an *average* of $1537 each, and has cost *corporation* taxpayers an *average* of $25,828 each.[9] Since all corporation taxes must necessarily be passed on to consumers in price of goods, the total burden of our government's foreign give-away actually falls on individual Americans.

None can deny the harsh fact that this give-away has brought us to the edge of economic ruin, saddling our citizens and their posterity with a debt exceeding the combined indebtedness of all other nations on earth, and putting us at the mercy of the very nations which have received our bounty. None can deny that American tax money has built foreign industries which now undersell our own — and that the American industries are still being taxed to subsidize foreign competitors. None can deny that American foreign aid and American foreign-investment guarantees have caused American industries to expand abroad, thus curtailing industrial expansion at home. None can deny that many American industries have already been grievously hurt by foreign competition which American tax money subsidizes abroad — and that thousands of American workers have thus lost jobs.

And none can show that our foreign aid programs have done any good for the United States. Ostensibly, the primary purpose of our foreign aid is to fight communism. It has done the opposite.

Look at the list of nations receiving our aid and determine which, if any, are now stauncher friends of America, or sterner foes of communism, than before our aid began. You will not find one on the list.

We alienated the Netherlands by forcing them to surrender their East Indian possessions—which became the pro-communist nation of Indonesia. In 1962, we deepened the injury by our part in forcing the Netherlands to surrender New Guinea to Indonesia.

Australia (which owes us no money) is disturbed and angry because of this New Guinea deal. Indonesia and the Philippines now berate us for supporting the new nation, Malaysia.

Our State Department is responsible for converting Cuba into an enemy nation. In forcing the downfall of Trujillo in the Dominican Republic, we eliminated the last strong friend we had in the Caribbean area. We helped establish the pro-communist government of Juan Bosch in the Dominican Republic. This month, we refused to recognize the anti-communist group which overthrew Bosch.

The alienation of France now seems complete. West Germany is outraged about our wheat deal with the Soviets. Cambodia resents us because of arms we give to Thailand. Thailand resents us because of arms we give to Cambodia. Pakistan resents us because of aid we give to India. India resents us because of aid we give to Pakistan.

We alienated Portugal by our United Nations stand regarding Portuguese Angola in Africa; and we alienated South Africa (which owes us no money) by criticizing her internal policies.

The dastardly United Nations rape of Katanga — which we financed and supported without stint — not only eliminated Katanga as a friend

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of America but apparently caused hatred of us throughout Africa. United Nations forces bombed hospitals, homes, industrial plants, and schools. United Nation troops (which included uncivilized Ghurkas from India and savage tribesmen from Ethiopia) committed atrocities against women, children, missionaries, doctors, and other civilians. Meanwhile, Congolese troops — drawing their pay at the expense of American taxpayers — roamed the country in lawless, drunken bands, raping, killing, and pillaging.

In Peru, there are hurt and bewilderment on the part of intelligent, middle-class Peruvians at our failure to give full recognition to the anti-communist group which seized power there.

Brazil (largest recipient of our aid in South America) is in the hands of communists or pro-communists, and so are Bolivia, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Argentina, second largest beneficiary of our aid in South America, is so wildly unstable that a communist coup is possible at any time. Indeed, Kennedy's foreign aid program for Latin America (Alliance for Progress) is preparing that whole region for communism.

Iceland is pro-communist, strongly anti-United States. Israel, a socialist nation which has received vast sums of American money, is training armies for the communist dictator of Ghana. Italy contains the second biggest communist party outside the communist bloc and is currently nationalizing (which means communizing) major industries.

Of the 52 Afro-Asian bloc nations which receive our aid, at least 5 can correctly be called communist nations, since they are controlled by communists or by men like Sukarno of Indonesia who is, for all practical purposes, a communist: Algeria, Congo (Leopoldville), Guinea, Indonesia, Laos.

All Afro-Asian nations are, like Burma and India, socialist nations with political ideologies basically inimical to American constitutional ideals; and *most* of them have revealed a deep hostility toward the United States. Yet, the European nations which were once colonial powers in Africa and Asia, resent us for the aid we gave to help destroy their empires.

All over the world, nations take our economic aid, not to develop free-enterprise economies compatible with American constitutional principles, but to finance socialist systems patterned after the Soviet Union. All over the world, nations accept our military aid, not to help "defend the free world against communism," but to support their own tyranny over their own people and to strengthen themselves against their neighbors, who are also accepting our military aid as members of our "free world alliance."

Our military aid to foreign nations puts all of our "allies" into an armaments race with one another. We finance both sides, and both sides resent us.

Those Who Owe Us Most

How much freedom for the world, or friendship for ourselves, have we bought with 4.8 billion dollars in aid to communist nations since July, 1946? The 500 million dollars shown in the above tabulation for the Soviet Union is for World War II lend lease delivered after July 1, 1946. Prior to 1946, we gave the Soviets (in lend lease during World War II) 11.1 billion dollars in aid.

In this connection, it is instructive to look at the *total* picture of American foreign aid. The figures tabulated above are for the period since July 1, 1946. Prior to that, we had already given away 58.9 billion dollars in aid to foreign nations.

The *net* amount of foreign aid which the United States has given to foreign nations since our involvement in the first World War is $207,434,234,867.00.[7] Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa are — as far as I have been able to determine — the only nations on earth who do not owe money to the United States. Here are the 15 nations which have received the most from us (the figures include unpaid World War I debts, net amounts of lend lease received

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during World War II, and net amounts of foreign aid received from July 1, 1946 through June 30, 1962):

NATION	AMOUNT
United Kingdom	$45,003,414,301
France	19,998,967,994
U.S.S.R.	12,351,952,530
Italy	9,673,447,659
Germany	7,576,900,000
Japan	6,146,800,000
Korea	6,143,000,000
China (Nationalist)	6,125,232,000
India	5,208,300,000
Greece	4,064,320,815
Turkey	3,741,400,000
Brazil	3,512,894,000
Yugoslavia	3,366,329,843
Netherlands	2,865,464,000
Philippines	2,683,700,000
TOTAL	$137,462,123,142(7)

What to Do

We cannot restore our national independence, we cannot save the United States from economic collapse, unless we *stop all foreign aid programs.* More than this is needed, but *this must be done.* If voters want to select only one issue as their guide to voting in 1964, foreign aid should be that issue. If American voters next year reject every political candidate who refuses to stand for elimination of foreign aid, we will take a giant step toward saving our Republic.

FOOTNOTES

(1) "IOUs Hide Gold Drain Crisis," by Ruth Montgomery, *The New York Journal-American,* September 4, 1963, p. 8

(2) "10 Nations Agree on a World Study of Money System," by Edwin L. Dale, Jr., *The New York Times,* October 3, 1963, pp. 1, 15

(3) *Gold Swindle: The Story of Our Dwindling Gold,* by Major George Racey Jordan, The Bookmailer, 1959; *The Harry Dexter White Papers,* Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, August 30, 1955, p. viii

(4) "Kennedy Pledges U. S. Help If Gold Runs Low Abroad," by Edwin L. Dale, Jr., *The New York Times,* October 1, 1963, pp. 1, 16

(5) Citizens Foreign Aid Committee newsletter, Volume IV, No. 30, August 19, 1963

(6) Letter from U. S. Representative Otto E. Passman dated April 5, 1963

(7) The statistical data was compiled from "Our Crazy Foreign Giveaway Program," by U. S. Representative Alvin E. O'Konski (Republican, Wisconsin), *Congressional Record* (daily), August 6, 1962, pp. A5998-9; *The Encyclopedia Americana,* 1961 edition, Volume XVII, pp. 262-3 and Volume XXIX, p. 560; *The World Almanac and Book of Facts for 1963,* 1963, p. 737.

(8) According to the *Information Please Almanac for 1963,* pp. 387, 410-18, the total assessed valuation of America's 50 largest cities (enumerated by population) is $101,744,766,000.

(9) *The 100th Annual Report; Commissioner of Internal Revenue; For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1962,* reported 61,566,000 individual tax returns of $63,357,765,000 and 1,231,000 corporate tax returns of $21,295,711,000 of a total Government revenue of $99,440,839,000. The percentages derived therefrom were utilized in computing the individual and corporate taxpayers' shares.

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Born in Missouri, reared in Texas, Dan Smoot went to SMU in Dallas, getting BA and MA degrees in 1938 and 1940. In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for a doctorate in American Civilization.

In 1942, he left Harvard and joined the FBI. As an FBI Agent, he worked for three and a half years on communist investigations in the industrial Midwest; two years as an administrative assistant to J. Edgar Hoover on FBI headquarters staff in Washington; and almost four years on general FBI cases in various parts of the nation.

In 1951, Smoot resigned from the FBI and helped start Facts Forum. On Facts Forum radio and television programs, Smoot spoke to a national audience, giving *both* sides of controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his present independent publishing and broadcasting business — a free-enterprise operation financed entirely by profits from sales: sales of *The Dan Smoot Report,* a weekly magazine; and sales of a weekly news-analysis broadcast, to business firms, for use on radio and television as an advertising vehicle. The *Report* and the broadcast give only *one* side in presenting documented truth about important issues — the side that uses the American Constitution as a yardstick. The *Report* is available by subscription; and the broadcasts are available for commercial sponsorship, anywhere in the United States.

If you think Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for Americans fighting socialism and communism, you can help immensely — by helping him get more customers for his *Report* and broadcasts.

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